SATURDAY, OCTOBRE 8, 1861.

SECOND SIGHT.

Much as we Northern people, vexed by our espricions climate, with hardly two days alike, are apt to long for the more certain seasons and clearer air and more unclouded skies of castern and southern lands, yet landscape pointers tell us

eye to rest upon, the mind sinks into inanity.

Remembering the suggestiveness of mists and clouds, and considering well how prone we sail six to invest obscure, indecennisate forms with supernatural attributes, one may assume, with much show of protability, that Ossian's ghost-heroes would never have been imagined save moder the influence of Highland atmosphere; and thus what is known by the designation of "second sight," concerning which some descriptive words are to be written, is morely a delusion. Accordingly, some person-have referred it to atmospheric causes; to either refraction or reflection of tangible objects—by wreaths of vapor, for example; and comparable, in this way, to the Spectre of the Brocken.

The remark may have been made by others as well as the writer, that B is far easier to explain a

well as the writer, that P is far easier to explain a phenomenon to the astisfaction of the multitude than to one's self. The major tendency of the human mind is perhaps to believe for the reason that it does not understand. So soon as one, professing to have studied Natures secres, speaks out with confidence on a phenomenon, having only the one in view of making himself seem one of Nature's illumination those whom he addresses, he will not find skepticism predominate amongst his listeners. The tendency to hero-worship is very strong; and those whom we admit to know more than we know ourselves are, after all, our greates; heroes.

In one way or another, perhaps, every pheno-menon, no matter how abnormal, and, so to speak, supernatural, has been explained to the satisfaction of some people—these perhaps the mejority; but the misfortune is, if misfortune it mejority; but the instortine is, it instortine it be, that many of the explanations, it scrutinized under the light of the very science from the stores of which the presumed explanation is drawn, are found incomplete or inconsistent, not to say self-contradictory. A somewhat amusing and at the same time pertinent illustration of this the series met with a few days.

to say self-contradictory. A somewhat amusing sed at the same time pertinent illustration of this the writer met with a few days ago in a certain book of natural philosophy, published in the beginning of the last century—a time, as it may be remembered, when the study of natural and experimental philosophy, after its revival in the preceding century, had brought into existence a number of men from whose mieds almost every germ of mystery had been eliminated.

Study of the progress of natural and experimental selence is well calculated to illustrate the aphorism about the meeting of extremes. Up to the middle of the seventeenth century it had been the custom of philosophers to refer every unknown agency to the operation of a ghost or spirit. Evidences of this bygone tendency still remain in the modern scientific vocabulary, more especially the popular chemical vocabulary, though the causes and circumstances in which they originated are commonly forgotten. When the term "spirit of wine" falls on the ear, or timay be "spirit of salt," one is not prone to associate the word "spirit" ased on such an occasion with the cognate meaning of a ghost. It had that meaning, nevertheless.

The experimenter who first explined alcohol

meaning, nevertheless.

The experimenter who first evolved alcohol from wine, desired to make those to whom he addressed himself understand that the agent of addressed himself understand that the agent of vinous power—the heatific agent that made men merry—was a mysterious and, for that reason, to his mind, a spiritual agent, hence he called it "spirit of wine." Popular chemical nomenciature teems with kindred spiritual designations even now. Many will occur to whatever mind imposes upon itself the task of going in quest of them, wherefore they need not be chamerated. Broomly for present purposes to remark that the

them, wherefore they need not be enumerated. Enough for present purposes to remark that the spiritual epoch of philosophy (for such it may well be called)—the epoch when every agency of quadities, whether partially or wholly unrevealed, was complacently referred to the dominion of a spirit—as quickly followed by another epoch of character diametrically opposed.

Nature, at length, presented no secrets to the dibminare. Everything was to them explicable. Things from the explanation of which philosophers of our day would modestly retire, acknowledging such things to stand beyond the pale of their philosophy, were glibly and complacently enough explained by philosophers of the epoch to which reference is now made. Very amusing errors did these self-sufficient explanatory philosophers occasionally fail into. Everybody, one may well suppose, knows the anecioes about King Charles II and the fish how he passaled the reliews of the tiren recently established Royal Society, by inquiring of them wherefore a dead lish should be heavier than a living fish, how the fish should be heavier than a living fish; how the philosophers there and then accounted for it; and philosophers there and then accounted for it; and how appeal to the balance having demonstrated absolute equality of weight between the two fahes, the self-sufficient philosophers were bantered by the king. Now the anecdote is of utility here, imsmuch as it is typical of the tendency amongst philosophers at a certain period, a tendency which attained its climax about the end of the seventeeth continy.

of the seventeenth century.

No question puzzled philosophers then; nothing was beyond their comprehension. Nature had no longer any secrets for these bold invaders of her outlying domains; all was explicable. In the year 1687 an anonymous book was published, entitled "A New Treatise of Natural Philosophy, freed from the Intricacies of the Schools."

Among other matters it contained an explanation of the way in which a basilisk kills people by looking at them. At this time we have got rid or the fabled basilisk, the creature that was reputed to kill by the mere pungency of his eye-glances. The creature is now known to be a myth, and the cases of sudden death, which happened repeatedly from the eye-glances of a basilisk, suggest more probable—if not, indeed, well-estab-

lished—causes. But our author not only has no manner of doubt as to the existence of basilisks, but he explains quite glibly how it happens that the eye-glances of a creature should acquire such deadly power.

Now it happens that the progress of modern science, in climinating the basilisk from out the list of created things, has at the same time explained the cause of belief in that fabled creature. When the circumstance is made known that the favered dwelling place of basilisks, according to the testimony of authorities who vouched for the being of such creatures, was at the bottom of dried up wells, plts, and caverns, the modern reader will begin to suspect that the sudden deaths referred by medieval writers to basilish gaze were really caused by inhalation of carbonic acid gas. When, furthermore, we learn, on the authority of the book above quoted, that a certain inquisitive student of Nature's ways, having protected his eyes with a pair of spectacles, managed once upon a time to scan a basilisk from head to tail, to gaze unharmed into the creature's very eyes, making a deli-berate survey of the beast, and recording that he resembled in appearance a big toad, then does be resembled in appearance a big toad, then does the ridiculous suspicion dawn upon one that the creature mistalcen for the deady thing, of modie-val fancy bred, was no other than a poor frog! Our author, however, the natural philosopher, explains the matter in quite another way. Accord-ing to him, the spectacles had a positive value; so that without the spectacles no mortal eyes could have met the basilisk gaze without instant death to the possessor of them. According to our au-thority (who is a staunch believer, as we already know, in the deadly power of bicilisk eyes), the explanation of their potency consists in simply this, viz., the continuous darting, by a sort of ra-diation, as we should call it now, of certain sharp diation, as we should call it now, of certain sharp and penetrative emanations; stomic darts, purely mechanical things; whence the rationals of their action should, of course, be purely mechanical. The reader will doubtless call to mind

riors, seeing the tiny arrows fly about, and fear-ing lest his eyes might be injured, put on his spectacles to ward the arrows off. Precisely after that manner was it that, according to our autho-rity, the adventurous individual who dared the basilisk in his cave protected himself against that remarks were instituted to the end of showing how philosophers, over-arrogant in their own conceis—blinded, metaphorically so to speak, by the pride of their own self-knowledge—have been known to explain phenomena to the satisfaction of the public, although hardly, it may fairly be assumed, to the satisfaction of the satisfaction of the satisfaction of themselves; or how, if indeed satisfied, they must have been content to deposit their faith on a podesial of insecure erection and very small dimensions. Coming to the main topic of this paper, the faculty, or delusion, or pretense of second sight, I perceive that certain individuals, led away by the pride of their own philosophy, have curtly, and as it would seem illogically, assumed that apparitions, belonging to the cate-gory of the second sight, are explicable on a purely physical hypothesis; the phonomena of such apparitions presenting no more difficulty to the inquirer than those of the Polytechnic ghost. Now it is one thing to admit that long contem-

A T. CORNEY WATER AND MANUET TER.

how that greatest of travelers, Lemuel Gulliver (if M. du Chailla be excepted), finding himself in the midst of battle waged by Lilliputian war-

manifestations are merely i matter. What ever opinion may now be i reality or narrality of sec-we choose to consider it a by rettain individuals to w

gampses of the sprit world are - ven, or whether and frish Nature loves so often to hide heresiff does bet enhances the beauty underneath. And the finances in my sery of Nature, too, by making objects indistinat, and by suggesting forms of the and motion of the morest vapor wreaths. A clear blue sky is pleading to gaze at far often in way, and for a short time together; light-fived and formless. One feels a longing for the cycle of rest upon, the raind shaks into limits, where the present of the state of the special cycle of the member sign of the changing clouds. Finding no object for the cycle of rest upon, the raind shaks into limits, and the constituted one a "see" in the presentation of the content and considering well how prone we said are to meet obscure, indecemental of the member shake of protectiveness of miss and clouds, and considering well how prone we assume, with much show of protability, that Osion's ghouse of the littuence of Highland stime sphere; and this which is known by the designation of "second sight," concerning which some observed world never have been imagined astrosphere; and this which is known by the designation of "second sight," concerning which some observed world never have been imagined astrosphere; and this which is known by the designation of "second sight," concerning which some observed world never have been imagined astrosphere; and this which is known by the designation of "second sight," concerning which some observed world never have been imagined astrosphere; and this which is known by the designation of "second sight," concerning which contents the observed which is might have entered as a precision of the second sight, which is might have entered as a precision of the second sight, on a little enhances to the wind which is might have entered the second sight, on a content of the facility of second sight, and the second sould never have been functioned as the objects—by the second sight, some proposed beliefs which it might have entered the second sould have a precision of the second sight, on a little enhances the we choose to look upon in brid of hypochondrians, it, the fumes of Highland which makes no doubt but that the te-

preconceived beliefs which it might have enter-tained, and submit his gainlance wholly to the circular hand of testimony. Now the testimony, I repeat, affecting the matter of second sight is most precise and particular—every ground of error seems to have been cleared away, every cause of deception eliminated. We do not find that Mr. Dash or Mrs. Blank saw a corpse lying near her on a certain blank day of a year undetermined; and that before the year was out somebody happened to die, not a handred miles from the scene of the appointion; but we are circumstantially informed concerning the personal identity of the visionary corresponding

wisionary corpse.

Moreover, the lapse of time between the spectral apparition and the death it portended was, a cording to the authority before me, infability predicted within small limits of error. It had come to be understood by these second-sight seers, that the winding sheet which seemed to so was a best special corpses disclosed throaten. awrap these spectral corpses disclosed, through the manner of its folding, the period of discolu-tion. If a spectral corpse was seen wholly en-veloped by the winding sheet, then the death had already happened, or would immediately happen. If the winding-sheet only extended half way up the body, then death would occur after the lapse

the body, then death would occur after the lapse of half a year.

The subject of half a year.

The subject of the lapse of questions to two Scotch authentic testimony relative to second sight, proposed a series of questions to two Scotch gentlemen thereon, and published their replies. The respondents do not differ in any important particular; both testify, to begin, that the second sight relates only to things future, which will shortly come to pass; that sad and dismal events are the objects of this faculty, such as sudden deaths and dreadful accidents. Having intimated that the general characteristic of second sight is dismal, melancholy, deponent number one then states that he only knew of one instance to the contrary. "That instance," remarks he, "I have from a person worthy of credit, and it is this:—

"Near forty years ago, Maclean and his lady, sister to my Lord Seaforth, were walking about their own house, and on their return both came into a champer where the young child was nursed. The baby did as babies sometimes do now, it began to cry; whereapen the nurse was asked whether baby was well, and whether anything had gone wrong with its diet. 'Well, and well victualled,' replied the aurse, 'thereth not for the cause of sickness.' Then why does it cry!' demanded the questioner; apon which the nurse, after a few moments of discret sisnee, communicated the reason, and in so doing made known her faculty of second sight. 'Maclean (baby's paps) would die,' the nurse said, 'and the lady would shortly be married to another man.' loany's papa) would die, the nurse said, 'and the lady would shortly be married to another man.' Being pressed as to how she knew that event, she told the questioners (there were two) that on their entrance into the room, she saw a man with a scarlet clouk and a white hat betwixt them giving the lady a kiss over the shoulder; and thus it was that baby cried. All this came to pass after Maclean's death. The tutor of Lover married the lady in the same habit the nurse saw him in." in the same habit the nurse saw him in."
Such then, is the solitary instance of a result, not sad, not dismal, not melancholy, made known by asticipation through the faculty of second

Deponent number one, still enlightening signt. Deponent number one, still enlightening the English antiquary Astroy on the subject of second sight, goes on to state that "second-righted men see things visibly before their eyes, but none sees but themselves; for example, if a man be doomed to be hanged, they will see him already dangling from a gibbet, or at least a rope about his neck; if to be beheaded, they will see him headless; if to be drowned, they will per-ceive an apparition of him in water; if to die suddenly by undetermined means, they will see a winning-sheet about his head. "One instance I had from a gentleman here," states deponent, Highland gentleman of the Macdonald who having a brother that came to visit him, say him coming in, wanting a head, but told not his brother that he saw any such thing; yet wishin twenty-four hours thereafter his brother was taken (being a murderer), his bead cut off, and sent to Edinburgh. Many such instances might

be given."
The faculty of second sight was described by all whom deponent questioned on the matter as a troublesome thing they would be gladly freed from, but could not. He confesses, however, to having heard "lately" of a man very much troubled in his soul therewith, from whom, by his seriously praying deliverance, the faculty at length departed.

Relative to the exercism of second-sight spec-

tree, to getting rid of the faculty, I find, in Mar-tin's tract on second sight, the following anec-

tin's tract on second sight, the following anecdote:—

"A woman of Stornaby, in Lewis, had a maid
who saw visions, and often fell into a swoon.
Her mistress was very much concerned about
her, but could not find out any means to prevent
her seeing these things; at last she resolved to
pour some of the water need in baptism on her
maid's face, believing this would prevent her
seeing any more sights of the kind. Accordingly,
she carried her maid with her the next Lord's
day, and both of them sat near the basin in which
the water stood, and after baptism, before the
minister had concluded the last prayer, she put
out her hand in the basin, took up as much water
as she could, and threw it on the maid's face, at
which strange action the minister and the congregation were equally surprised.

"After prayer, the minister inquired of the
woman the meaning of such as unoecoming and
distracted action; whereupon she told him it was

woman the meaning of such as unbecoming and distracted action; whereupon she told him it was to prevent her maid seeing visions; and it fell out accordingly, for from that time she never once more saw a vision of any kind. This accordingly, for from that time she never once more saw a vision of any kind. This account was given me by Mr. Morison, minister of the place, before several of his parishioners who knew the truth of it." Then follows a comment that the reader is requested to note. "I submit the matter of fact," our author adds, "to the censure of the learned; but for my own part I think it to have been one of Satin's devices to make credulous people have an esteem for holy water."

One of the questions proposed by the antiquary Aubrey was this.—Had any person or persons truly godly, or who might just; be presumed to be such, been known to have this gift or faculty? To this query respondent sin-wers.—"Not any godly, but such as are virtnoss."

That it descends by succession deponent can-

godly, but such as are virtuous."

That it descends by succession deponent cannot learn. Nor can be learn how possessors of the faculty came by it. "They will not tell, which if they did, they are sure of their strokes from an invisible hand." He cites, as an example, the case of one Allen Miller, "who being in company with some gentlemen, and having gotten more than ordinary of that strong liquor they were drinking, began to tell stories about strange passages he had been at; but the said Allen was suddenly removed to the further end of the house, and was there almost strangled. Recovering a little, and coming to the place where he was before, they asked him what it was that troubled him so. He answered he durst not tell, for he had told too much already."

As to the source when second-sighted indi-

As to the source when second-sighted indi-viduals derived their faculty, some attributed the gift to a compact with the devil, others to fairies; deponent hath heard that those that have this

deponent hath heard that those that have this faculty of second sight have offered to teach it to such as were curious to know it. "Epon such and such conditions they would teach tarm;" but their offers were rejected.

Deponent having furnished answers to all the questions propounded, concludes his epistle to hir. John Aubrey, F. R. S., by the recital of a case narrated to him "by a very housest man in the next parish, who told it to me," deponent himself. The sculine of the tate is as follows:—The honest man's wife being in a fair way to increase his family, he bought some boards with which to make a bed for her. The boards still lying at the door of his house, there comes an old isswoman yet alive, and saks him whose were those boards. "My own," said he. "For what use hast thou them?" demanded she. "For a bed," said he. "I tell thee they shall be for a coffin," the fishhag muttered; "for already do I see a corpselying hag muttered; "for already do I see a corpse lying

hag muttered; "for already do I see a corpse lying upon them."

Thereupon the honest man was stricken to the heart, fearing the death of his wife. The old hag, having muttered her prediction, goos away; and presently the honest man sends for a carpenter to make the bed, which is accordingly done. It was

to say; and out of the ends of the boards was made its inthe coffin.

It must not be imagined, in spide of the state.

It must not be imagined, in spide of the statements in this epistent John Amercy that secondsight apparaious have only been vouchasfed to
enights people on matters so actions as those of
life and death, on the contrary, such trivialities
as a broken pare, ducking in a puddle, forehead
blood solled, but not damaged have, a coording
to another suthorly new before me—one who
wrote under the pendonym of "Insulanus"—

"A rentleman, who is a muive of Skye, did
when a boy dischilled a Scer in the Isle of Raciv,
and urbraid him for his ugliness, as being braces
by name and black by battre. As last the Seer
to dhim very angely, "My child, if I am black,
you'll be red are long. The master of the family
child him for this, and bade him give over his
foolish predictions, sinco noboby believed them;
but next morning the boy, being at play near the
house, fell on a stone and wounded himself in
the forthlean atone and wounded himself in
the forthlean atone and wounded himself in
the forthlean atone and wounded himself in

'Mary Campbell, a woman of acknowledged "Mary Campbell a woman of acknowledged probity and candor, states that when she was a young girl, living in her father's knose upon the Isle of Scalpa, there was a notable Scer, one Island and MacMhaoldousch, a domestic in the family, who by the second sight foretold several events which puremally came to pass, and in particular that Kenneth Campbell, her brother, being on a jaint in the Lewes, and as he was returning home, accompanied by his acreant, when he had sent upon an orrand to a village at some distance, as the said kenneth was solitarily coming on his way, he found nimeelf seized with a mintishness, which so gained upon him that he was obliged to crawl upon all fours, through

a mintishees, which so gained upon him that he was obliged to crawl upon all fours, through mires and puddles, to a desolate cottage, where he remained that night and after a sound sleep recovered of his ailment.

"The old Seer that night seemed frettish; and being asked the reason of his being so much out of humor, told that the said kenneth Campbell was not at his case, and that he observed him by the ween alleby in a true distance. the second sight in a very distressed condition, his ciothes being suddied, and all bespattered with fifth and mud; which, spen his return to the family next day, he limself declared to have been literally true, according to the above pre-

It may be that my readers will agree with me in the opinion that a sufficient number of examples have been quoted, by way of illustrating what is meant by second sight. The records of this faculty, illusion, halincination, or whatever we may choose to call it, present a general similarity, and that renders munifilicity of illustrative cases needless; and without cogent need one is glad to put aside the musty records of phantom corpses borne on biers, when it happens, as to the writer now, that the small hours of morning are entered upon, and the mystery of silence and selfitude prevails. "Explain to us this mystery of second sight," do some phantom voices command me, whispering from yonder corner? No. I promised not that. Is it not enough to cite one's authorities! It may be that my readers will agree with me

authorities:

Are they not circumstantial and precise:
Whether to believe or disbolieve is a question
that each individual before whom this abstract
may come must decide for himself. To believe
nothing beyond reason is a failing of very contracted minds—one to which the very consciousness of our individual existence should be a standing reproof. The belief in things contrary to
reason, always assuming reason to have been reason, always assuming reason to have been restricted to the sphere of its own competence, is another matter quite. Whether second sight be a thing beyond reason or contrary to reason, is a question the corresponding answer to which would need the opening of much new ground of debate, and moreover would lead the writer to an arena of strife which he would rather avoid.

J. Scargers, M. B.

ORIGIN OF BOOTS AND SHOES .- Boots are said to have been invented by the Carrans. They were at first made of leather, afterwards of brass and iron, and were preof against out and thrust. It was from this that Homer called the Greeks It was from this that Homer called the Greeks brazen-feoted. Formerly in France, a great foot was much esteemed, and the length of the shoe in the fourteenth century was a mark of distinction. The shoes of a prince were two feet and a half long; those of a haron two feet, those of a knight eighteen inches long.

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36 Flatulence and acidly.
36. Coatt chess and bias of appetits.
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7th. Contain prive symptoms and palpitation of the heart. 8 h. Cauch, with phiegra in the threat.

5th. Nervous advetton and want of sleep at night. No. Servous autention and vonition.
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Mr. Wichart, I with to said my sestimony to the hundista you receive to the healing properties of your Pins Tree Tar Cordial. For tifteen years a suffect, ten years of that time I have slept only in my chair, not being abloto lie down for fear of authoration. I have employed seven of the best physicians in thitsdelphia, who all pronounces my case incurable. I was taken to the College, where the Facunty, having done what they could, declared my distonal an incurable case of asthma and Chronic Dyspapela. inus last sings, and that my lungs were partially gone. Finding one of your circulars, my wife procured from your store a bettle of your Cordial. Perseveringly I used seven bettles, and a ton and a half or your (); spenata Fills, when I fell that my disease had wholly given way, and the Cordis: had given me now vigor and strength. I continued to improve, and for the past three months I have been able to sleep in my bed as soundly as I ever did. I tau now well, and have gained (wenty five pounds in my weight. I am able to work and provide for my family. I send you this true and faithful statement for the benefit of the sufering. Friends, call and see me, near Oxford Church Post Office, Twenty third Ward, Philadelphia.

18AAO HELLERMAN.

DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPERSIA PILLS.

This is to cortify that I surfered for ten years with that dreadful complaint called dyspensia. I somered much pain and distress, with about and depression of spirits; I was traced by eight different payastions for my com-plaints, and at times was much better, but then my old larase, dyspepsia, would return with all its dreadful allifes, and my whole system was fast wasting nway. In this sick and demittated stare, I was handed a cirof Dr. William's great American Dyspepsia bills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which gave a correct description of my ufferings, and I determined to place myself under the Dector's care, and take his medicines.
As soon as I commenced the use of the medicine, I

began to get better, and so I continued three mouths, at which time I was perfectly cored of all my complaints, and perfectly restored to health, I am to-day a well man-Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart for the benefit I have received from the use of your truly wonderful medic nes. May God bless you and preserve your truly useful life for many years. to every sick person who was suffering as I was that my residence is No. 150 Ruchmond street, Philadelphia, where I will take great desight in giving testimony to the great power of Dr. Wishart's medicines to core F. H. ALLES.

Dr. Wishart's Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street,

DYSPERSIA: DYSPERSIA:

I, Moses Kommis, do certify that I was sick with dyspepain for two years, I was very sick at the pit of my sumach, with pain in my breact, side, back, and boad, with dizziness and staggering in waiking, with great weakness and general detailty. Temployed, in that time, seven sminent physiciaus, and they differed in their opinion of my disease; some thought I had one disease, and some nother, but I was all the time gerting worse and worse, until I became so low that my wife would have to feed me for weeks togucher. While in this disauful condition, I placed moself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his great American Dyspepsia Pills and treatment for Dyspersia, and at the present time I am perfectly well, work and attend to my business as well as any person to Pennsyrvania, and I am satisfied it is a perfect cure. Dr. Wishart, you can publish thy case if you see proper, as I want to hear testimony to the great power your medici has to cure Dyspepsia. All persons are at liberty to call and say meor write. MOSES KOMMIS. Schnylkill Haven, Schnylkill county, Pa.

DYSPECEIA, DYSPECSIA.

This is to certify that I had Dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best phy-sicians in America; some of them were Professors of Jefrerson College, Philadelphia, but they did me no good. I graw worse every month. I would be taken at times with drandful pains in my breast and stemach too great was it that I could neither sit, its, nor stand, but would fore about from one room to another; my friends expected to see me die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hope-less condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishurt's treat-ment, and used his medicines as directed.

This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from warly morn until eleven o'clock at night. Mr. Wishart, I give you this cerdifficate with a grateful heart, seeiing it my duty to do so; you may, and I want you to publish it to the world, that every person suffering as I was may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write to use, as I want to

render all the good I can to suffering boundarity.

JAMES H. ANCELL,

Overseer of Washington Manufacturing Company's

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! I, John Lynch, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspopula; I was so severely handled that I could do nothing but what it would fill me with draudful distress, my nervous system was perfectly pros-trated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling. with a confused noise and directors in the head, followed by a publication of the head and general debility of the whote body. Every kind of medicine administrated to use did no good, until I was advised to call on Ir. Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weks since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and fainfully say, that I am perfectly cured of Dyspepala, and all other diseases anising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feet well in every respect. I am 76 years ot age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons softering with Dyspepsia as I was, are at liberty to can and see that the good I can for suffering numerity.

JOHN LYNCH, at liberty to call and see me, for I feet it my duty to do all

No. 1831 Poplar street, Philadelphia. Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and coundle. tions free of charge. Price, \$1 per lox. Sent by mail on

DYSPERSIA! DYSPERSIA:

Dr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with Dys-pepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became above unit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading. at once a sensation of soy confines, in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested apon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the atomich, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the contimual fear of tosing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it dist-cult to walk by day or alsop at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to sechulon, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for this disease at my present age (45 years), there was no cure in exist-cure. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devectly offer my thanks, I at last found a sevweign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed shinest the last trace of my long list of sliments and had feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every day companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS,

No. the N. Second street, Philadelphia, Yormerly of Woodbury, N. J. Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Pulladolphia.

DYSPECSIAL DYSPECSIAL

2. Moses Telia, of Chellenbara, Municothery county, the nave suffered for more than one year everything but death most, from that awful theology, edged Dyspephan, I amproved in that they five of the misst criticosit physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could five me with medicines and copping, but still I was no before. I then west in the five they could be they could be the medicines and copping, but still I was no before. I then well in the five they could be they could be the second for the best medical takents in the country, but shelf for death is relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishard advertisement in the limited of thinse. I well did not the best medical takents in the country, but shelf for death is relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. determine of to try other more, but with likele faith. I called no Dr. Wishard, and told him it result have died I would not, have used the did him, and then reduced my sufferings to bim. The Dr. as inted on if he falsed is turn attended in Dr. Wishard, and and the off in the product of the my strength in the beautiful weating to early everything I also my strengths. I be then the my strength in the beautiful and the winding as any person in the Mate of Potenyl-vacia, and in thirty dars was a well time. I have darp person eithering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the product of control of the product of the country frequency and the earth that can cure frequenced the one death that can cure frequenced the my suffering and the product of country that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only servon on the earth that can cure Dyspepla with any degree of continue.

Cheliculan Mouracountry Co., Pa. T. Dr. Wishart S. Chee, No. 10 N. SECOND Street.

Dr. WISHAUTS Omee, So. 10 N. SECOND Street, Omee hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All examinations and considerations free.

DYSPECSIA! DYSPECSIA!

DYSPERSIA! DYSPERSIA!

Itr. Wishard I was a great sufferer with dyspeptia for seven years. Everything I ale filled now with which and dread his paint and my like was one of great noticeing. I waste on much affilied that it. dram, entirely and water, it would soon return tack in a boated or mind on water, it would soon return tack in a boated or mind on a papied to every kind of medicine and treatment in the window of a creat core your great American Dyspensia Pila had made. I would be your adverthenment in the window of the few in to your store are jurished above, and nouncered to use them, and I do thank ited the lay had made and and can set three meals per day. I have say an a well man, and they made your pila, and the laws a young man final was andering with dyspeptia in my neighborh and cult of me if you see proper.

Kennedy ville, Kent county, Del.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS,

No. 1028 OLIVE Street. {
 Filladelphia, Jacuary 22d, 1863. {
 Dr. Wishart—Sir.—It is with much pleasure that I am
 now able to inform you that, by the use of your great
 American Dyspesia Pills, I have been entirely carred of
 that most distressing complaint, Dyspesia. I field been
 greeously afficied for the last twenty each! years, and for
 for years that they have not griveously afficied for the last twenty child years, and for ten years of that time have not been freed from its pain one week ara time. Thave had it in its worst form, and have drauged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and inshit. Every aim of foot that I ale filled me with wine and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A constitued becomes was sire to bollow. I had no appetite for any kind of mosts whatever, and my dis-tress was no gain for several mentits before I heart of your Pills, that I requestly weined for death. I had taken tress was no g san for several menths before I heard of your Fills, that I requestly withledfor death. I had taken a crything that I had beard of his irrespense, without receiving any beautiful but on your Pills being receiving them a risal, sithough I had no faith in them. To my about them a risal, sithough I had no faith in them. To my about taken an endourne of a hoa, and after taking hairs how I am a well man, and consent angeling I was, and empoy a bearty meal three times a day, without inconveniones from anything I sat or arms. It you think proper, you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheer, they give all decknibe reformation to any one who may call on me. Yours, respectfully. JORN H. BARCOCK.

For sale at Dr. WISHART'S Medical Depot, No. 10 N. BECOND Street, Philadelphia, Ya. Frice one dollar per box. Bent by man, for of charge, on receipt of prior.

DYSPECSIA! DYSPECSIA!

I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with chronite dyspepsia and minanmation of the sidneys for these years. I employed three or four of the miss canional physicians of Philadelphia, also of Burlington country, New Jersey. They did nit for me they could, but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with award pain and the bees, and with constant beloning of wind and some acid. My toracie was covered with a white coming or mineue mittly cracked in large (urrows, and was decasifully sore). Oh! I of times wished for death to relieve me of my entire, lings, for I had lost all hope of swer being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to the that his would direct me to same physician or medicine that would cure me. I was to d to read an advertamment of Dr. Winhart w, in the Philadelphia "bedger," of a great cure main upon Mr. John Enboock, of No. 1026 Olive street, Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Dector's office, and placed my set under his treatment, and told him in the falsel it cure me, it would be the last effect! wently make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his fiedline, and I am now a well may, free from all pain and distress, and can can three hearty meals a day with counter table feet per cold well. Dr. Wishart, I wantly you to publish my case as I want every poor dyspeptit, suffering as I was, to cair on me, and I will rell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine.

Corber of Venarge and Lambert streets, near Richmond trees, frincity from Wrightstown, Burlington country, New Jersey.

Dr. Wishart S Olive, No. 10 N. SECOND Street.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street

DYSPERSIA! DYSPERSIA! DYSUEPSIA! DYSPECIAL DYSPECIAL DYSPECIAL

This is to certify that suffering severely with a disease alled Dyspecial, with much loss of weight, my attanton as directed to Wishart's Great American tryspecial rike as the remedy. Having within three weeks taken neveral file, according to the directions, I found myself entirely ured, and for two weeks since my health is greatly introduced, and I can eat without fear of pain or inconvenience. I carnessly recommend them to all similarly dikted.

Mrs. M. B. TillOMYSON.

Fichmond street, Four doors beyon Hanover, Or. L. Q. U. WISHART'S Office, No. 16 N. SECOND BRICK, Philadephia.

DYSPERSIA! DYSPERSIA! DYSPERSIA

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA

J. Elizabeth branean, of Brandywine, Det., formerly of Oie Cheater, Del., do cottiny that for one year and a half to sufficed averything but death from that away il disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weak-oes and coryons debility: I could not digest my flow, if I stell even a cracker of the similar amount of foot, it would return just an I swallbowed. It is became so costive to my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than from four and offers eight days under this fameness suffering my mind seemed onlinely to give way. I had dread of herror, and will forebodings. I thought that every body hated use, and I taked everybody: I could not hear my shadand nor my own diblimm—6'srything appeared to be horror-strickes to ins: I had no ambition to do anything. I had all my love of family and home: I would rample and wander from place to lone, but could not be constructed. So hear was my whole nervous system to deep my mind, from that awful omnosimit, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have no should not be constructed. So hear was my whole nervous system costroyed, and also my mind, from that awful omnosimit, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have no should not be finely and thought was a finte bester, put in a few days my dreadful complaint was a finte nestice put in a few days my dreadful complaint was a finte nestice in the same of the wonderful curse performed by Dr. Walanta Great American Dyspepsia, Had not prove the had no doubt the could care me. So in time days ster I called, and also bed gast my food, and bit that my disease was fast giving any and I combined to recover for about the could care me. So in time days ster I called, and shade my case to him. He said he had no doubt the could care me. So in time days ster I called, and back they man ansate asymment of my house of recover for about the could care me. So in time days after I called, and the tree mannes, and as the present time I catloy perfect health of body and mind unty. Pa Dr. WISHARTS Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
The above are a few among the thousands which this great remindly has saved from an intunely grave. We have intereds of letters from physicians and druggless in all parts of the country, saylis that they have it were pre-orbid or sold a medicine which gave such universal samisfaction.

These Medicines are prepared only by the proprietor, DR. L. Q. C. WISHART, WHOSE OFFICE IS AT

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se that after the first year, Stockholders will not only get their Coul for rothing, but will also probably receive a rough dividend on their Stock. The lease runs, at the

and Mammoth Veine, at the following rates :-

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Of a small SEGAR STORM on the upper side of CHES-NUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietor has a been CUTTING DOWN the prices of his Surars and To-bacco, 50 per cent, on all his stock, which by the way in

of the profits for the benefit of his customers, who always GO FOR HIM!

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INDIAN SMOKING TORACCOT
This world-renownee Tobacco is mainsfactured from the
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partons of the Inch. that he is prepared with increased
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Raving vessels for repair, are solicited to call.
Baving the agency for the sale of "Westerstedis" Patent
Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to
furnish the same on favorable terms.

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If with both hore blood to wad. It is live three-core and ten,
Wisbirg Ite as long again;
If to live a life of passe;
If to de and go to greate—Health's
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If you wake this world's treasures;
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Take my acvice, and wish all fares.

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